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A Bamben

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SERIOUS and FREE

THOUGHTS

ON THE

PRESENT STATE

OF THE

CHURCH,

AND OF

RELIGION;

Humbly addressed

To the Right Reverend

The Bishop of * * * * *

By a CHRISTIAN.

- Can ye not difcern the Signs of the Times! Mat. xvi. 3.

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Serious and Free

THOUGHTS, &c.

My Lord,

Times.

T is a very dark, but a just Picture of the Face of Things around us, which a great *Prelate* [a] has lately drawn, who thus paints and laments the Complection of the present

"An open Difregard to Religion is become, through a Variety of unhappy Causes,

"the distinguishing Character of the present

"Age. This Evil is grown to a great Height in the Metropolis of the Nation; is daily

" spreading through every Part of it; bring-

" ing in fuch Diffoluteness and Contempt of

" Principle in the higher Part of the World,

A 2 "and

[a] Bishop of Oxford's Charge to his Clergy: p. 4, 5, 6.

"and fuch profligate Intemperance and Fearlessness of committing Crimes in the lower,
as must, if this Torrent of Impiety stop
not, become absolutely fatal: And God
knows, far from stopping, it receives,
through the ill Designs of some, and the
Inconsiderateness of others, continual Increase.

" Christianity is now ridiculed and railed at with very little Reserve; and the Teach" ers of it without any at all. — Disregard to public Worship and Instruction hath in" creased: Many are grown prejudiced a" gainst Religion; many more indifferent about it. The Emissaries of the Church of Rome have begun to reap great Harvests in the Field, which hath thus been pre" pared for them.

"This melancholly State of Things (his "Lordship proceeds) calls loudly upon us "(the Clergy) to correct our Mistakes; to supply our Deficiencies; and earnestly to beg of God, that he would direct the Hearts of those who preside over the public Welfare, and humbly to represent to them, on all fit Occasions, the declining State of Religion, and the

"Importance and the Means of Preserving it. These Things are unquestionable Duties.——"

It is from a deep Sense of this Duty, my Lord, that I presume thus to address your Lordship; and humbly to suggest some Occasions of this spreading Evil, which seem not to have been fo thoroughly and fo ferioufly adverted to, as their Importance deferves. To know the Caufe of a Difease, in the Body politic as well as natural, is the first Step to its Cure. The Causes of the present prevailing Scepticism are, no Doubt, complicated and various. The Strictness of the Christian Morals, and the Restraint which the Gospel lays upon the corrupt Appetites of Men, is, probably, a chief Cause of some Men's violent Opposition to it. But there are, my Lord, I apprehend, a Variety of inferior Causes, Offences the Gospel calls them, which co-operate and help it on; Offences, which confirm greatly Men's Prejudices against CHRISTIANITY; and which strongly tempt, and feem to warrant, their treating Things reputed Sacred with much Drollery and Ridicule; Offences, which are found, not in it's Professors only, but in thafe

those who are set for it's Propagation and Defence.

May I be permitted, my Lord, with the Freedom of a Christian, to expostulate on this Subject? Things evidently feem to draw, as his Lordship above observes, to a dangerous and important Criss. When the Exigency of Affairs presses, a Liberty of Speech may with fome Confidence be claimed. Will your Lordship then indulge me, whilst with no greater Freedom than the great Danger of the Case seems plainly to require, I endeavour to point out fome Things, which hang as a portentous Weight upon the Caufe of CHRISTIANITY, and are some of the fatal Stones, at which the Scepticks of the present Age stumble, dangerously stumble, and fometimes fall. It is impossible, we are told, but Offences will come: but Woe to that Man, Woe to that Church, by whom the Offence cometh!

Great, it must be owned, is the Felicity of this Nation in having so many of it's established Clergy, whose Learning and whose Lives resect Honour on their Profession, and whose Writings have bless'd the World with some of the noblest Desences of Virtue and

Religion. But, as Matters are at present constituted, are there not some Things, which greatly abate the Force of the strongest Arguments they offer? Some Prejudices, which too naturally and too justly arise, of which disaffected Minds avail themselves not a little in their Opposition to Christianity?

The first unhappy Cause of the Growth of Infidelity, which I beg leave to mention, is a general Apprehension that the Clergy themselves are not thoroughly persuaded of the Truth and Importance of the Christian Religion, inasmuch as they solemnly subscribe Articles, which they do not really believe; and declare publickly, in God's Presence, their unseigned Assent and Consent to Forms, in Divine Worship, which they bighly disapprove; perhaps, heartily condemn.

If this Apprehension, my Lord, appears to be well founded: if there is good Reason to think, that your Lordships, the Bishops, do rigorously impose, and that the Clergy subscribe, Articles of Religion which neither you, nor they, do really believe; And that, in the most solemn Manner, your Lordships require, and they readily give, unseigned Assent and Consent to certain Matters and Forms, which,

which, at the same Time, you both judge to be highly censurable and wrong—What will, my Lord, what must a doubting Enquirer naturally conclude; but, that the Profession of Christianity is all Artifice and Pretence! That there is no such Thing as Conscience, Integrity, or Faith in Transactions, relating to ecclesiastical Concerns! That the Terrors, which the Gospel threatens to the Hypocrite and Unbeliever, are known, by those who preach them, to be all but an empty Phantom; as are the Rewards also, which it promises to those who are couragious to consess and avow the Truth! [b]

The

[b] Bishop Burnet says — "He is forced to declare: "That having had much free Conversation with many who have been fatally corrupted with atheistic and infidel Principles; they have very often own'd to him, that Nothing so much promoted this in them as the very bad Opinion which they took up, of all Clergymen of all Sides."

"That they did not see in them that Contempt of the World—that Diligence and Earnestness with Relation to the great Truths of the Christian Religion, which they reckoned they would most certainly have, if they themselves firmly believed it. They therefore concluded; that those whose Business it was more strictly to enquire into the Truth of their Religion, knew that it was not so certain, as they themselves, for other Ends.

The Articles of Religion, which your Lordships oblige every Clergyman to subfcribe, and which every Clergyman does with great Solemnity subscribe, it is notorious to the whole World are strongly, what is called, Trinitarian and Calvinistic: little less notorious is it, that the Clergy are, generally, gone far from the religious Sentiments which the Articles express, and are many of them either Unitarian or Arminian. What, then, can any ferious impartial Spectator judge; when Gentlemen in the Unitarian Scheme subscribe solemnly, in God's Presence (i. e. calling upon HIM to witness to the Sincerity and Truth with which they subscribe) the First, the Second, and the Eighth Articles of the Church, which strongly affert - That there is but one living and true GOD - And in the UNITY of this GODHEAD, there be THREE PERSONS OF ONE SUBSTANCE, POW-ER AND ETERNITY, the Father, Son and Holy

[&]quot;Ends, endeavoured to make the World believe it was:
"And that though, for the carrying on their own Au"thority or Fortunes, which in one Word they called
their Trade, they seemed very positive in affirming
the Truth of their Dottrine, yet they in their own

[&]quot;Hearts did not believe it, fince they lived so little suita-

[&]quot; ble to it." Pastoral Care, Preface; pag. 15, 16.

Holy Ghost. That the son is the very and ETERNAL GOD of ONE SUBSTANCE with the FATHER — And that the Creed of Athanasius ought thoroughly to be received and believed; for it may be proved by most certain Warrants of holy Scripture?

In like Manner the Gentlemen who favour what is called the Arminian Scheme, and reject the Calvinistic, stand forth before GOD, and subscribe, and declare that they do it willingly and ex animo (i. e. fincerely and from their Heart,) the Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Articles, as likewise the Twentieth, which expressly affirm - That ORIGINAL, or BIRTH-SIN is the Fault or Corruption of the Nature of every Man, that is naturally ingendred of the Offspring of Adam; and in every Person born into this World it DESERVETH GOD'S WRATH and DAMNATION. — That Works done before the Grace of Christ, and the Inspiration of his Spirit, are not pleasing to GOD, forasmuch as they spring not of Faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make Men meet to receive Grace; yea,—we doubt not but they have the Nature of Sin. - That PREDESTINATION to Life is the everlasting Purpose of GOD, whereby (before

fore the Foundation of the World) he bath constantly decreed by his Counsel, secret to us. to deliver from Curse and Damnation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of Mankind, and to bring them by Christ to everlasting Salvation, as Veffels made to Honour. And as the godly Consideration of Predestination, and our Election in Christ, is full of sweet, pleafant and unspeakable Comfort to godly Persons; so for curious and carnal Persons, lacking the Spirit of Christ, to have continually before their Eyes the Sentence of God's Predestination, is a most dangerous Downfal, whereby the Devil doth thrust them either into Desperation, or into Wretchlesness of most unclean Living.

They also are to be held accursed, who prefume to say, that every Man shall be saved by the Law or Sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his Life according to that Law, and the Light of Nature. — The Church hath Power to decree Rites or Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith.

THESE, my Lord, are Articles, which the Church represents as the plain and the undoubted Doctrines of Christianity. This

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it declares to be the true Gospel of Jesus Christ: And these it obliges every one of its Ministers to subscribe with his Hand, in the Presence of Almighty God, and solemnly to declare, that he believes them to be agreeable to the Word of God [c], before he is admitted to officiate in that Character.

Now if the Generality of the Clergy do in their Consciences believe this (in some one, at least, or more Points) to be a very wrong Representation of the Doctrines of CHRISTIANITY; a Representation injurious to the Perfections of GOD; very highly dishonourable and repugnant to the Gospel-Scheme; but do nevertheless consent thus folemnly to fubscribe the Articles abovementioned, and to declare them agreeable to the Scriptures. -- What, my Lord, I again ask, with great Astonishment and Concern, will, not only fagacious Deifts, but every attentive Person, with good reason prefume-But that Honesty and Truth are fled from the Earth: at least, that the Church is no more the facred Temple, where these heavenly Guests dwell! What, but that the Contempt of Principle complained of as

[[]c] Canon. XXXVI.

brought into the higher Part of the World, reigns not only there; but that it spreads, and reigns terribly in another Order of Men; an Order, whose chief Design, and whose only Glory it is, to be Patterns, as well as Preachers of uncorrupted Faith and Integrity amongst Men: who, no farther than they act up to this their primitive Design, are of any Benefit to Society; and in what Measure they counteract it, by shewing a Contempt of Principle, and exhibiting Patterns of Double-dealing and Infincerity to the World, they become of all Men the most unworthy: and instead of meriting the Esteem, deserve nought but the Contempt and the Indignation of Society. If the Salt bath lost its Saltness, the supreme Judge hath expressly said, relating to this very Point, it is cast out to the Dunghil, and trodden under Foot.

Original Sin, one of the most learned of our present Bishops [d] hath frankly declared to be a Contradiction in Terms: For as the Word Sin implies an Act of the Will, so the Word Original implies the direct contrary; and supposes the criminal

[d] Thoughts on Self-Love, Innate Ideas, &c. p. 17.

" minal Act to have been committed by another " Person, to which Act that Person, to whom " the Sin is imputed, neither contributed by "Thought, Word, or Deed."

But, besides the Contradiction in Terms, which the learned Bishop afferts, to affirm, my Lord, as the Article is supposed to do, that every Member of the human Race, upon the Account of Adam's Sin doth really merit GOD's Wrath and Damnation: that is to fay, that Infants are no fooner born than they become just Objects of God's heavy Anger, and deferve to be DAMNED: to be DAMNED for an AEt in which they had not the least Share; An Act committed Six Thousand Years before they came into Being, -That the all-perfect and bleffed GOD is angry, even to Wrath, with the Work of his own Hands, who never have done, were never capable of doing the least Thing to offend Him - This, my Lord, will be pronounced a Doctrine so abhorrent to Nature, to Justice, to Truth, (may it not be faid so impious and profane) that it is candidly prefumed, that there is not one fenfible and fober Clergyman in the Kingdom that believes it: And yet, aftonishing to consider! there

is not one Clergyman in the Kingdom, but hath solemnly subscribed it: Not one Bi-shop in the Kingdom, but absolutely insists upon it, as an indispensible Condition of Admission to the Christian Ministry; even the learned Bishops not excepted, who are presumed to know and to acknowledge it to be a Contradiction in Terms.

Is there any Virtue, my Lord, or Honour; any Prudence or Discretion in such Procedure as this? Does it not directly tend to violate and lay Waste the Conscience; to throw down every Fence of Integrity and Truth; to open a Way for all Manner of Licentiousness both of Principle and of Practice, to break in like a Deluge, and to fweep from Society all Distinction betwixt Right and Wrong? For, why, it may be justly asked, should it be accounted more criminal to equivocate and collude on the Exchange, than in the Church? Yea, why more atrocious to kiss the Book in a Civil Court in Attestation to a Fact, which I believe not to be true; than to subscribe before GOD Articles of Religion, which I believe to be false? To me, my Lord, I profess solemnly, the Actions appear much the same in a moral Estimation;

and False-swearing in the State seems near as reconcileable to Honesty and Truth, as fallacious and infincere subscribing in the Church.

There are a Variety of evalive Shifts, I know, of mental Refervations and forced Explications, by which Gentlemen endeavour to foften and extenuate their Conduct in this Matter: but if weighed in an impartial Balance, these will be found to be of a Nature unspeakably detrimental, and even destructive, to Society; tending utterly to defeat the Use of Language amongst Men; to confound Sentiments and Ideas; to banish all Precision and indeed all Meaning, from Words; and to bring in everlafting Darkness and Ambiguity in their stead. In short, they are fuch, as if any Man should presume to use in commercial or civil Life, would be not for ever forfeit his Honour upon the Exchange, or in a Court of Justice; rouze a general Indignation; and deliver up his Character to lasting Infamy and Reproach?

There are, my Lord, I apprehend, no Subterfuges or Softenings, by which an Arian can subscribe the Doctrines, and the Curse, of Athanasius's Creed; or an Arminian the Article of Original Sin; and declare solemn-

ly that he believes them to be agreeable to the Word of GoD; but what would in like Manner justifie him, were a good Revenue annex'd, in subscribing also this Fortieth Article, Viz, That there is but one GoD, and that Mahommed is his Prophet: Yea, but what would justifie him in eluding the strictest Examination in a Court of Justice upon Oath, and in disguising or concealing the Truth in a Cause of the greatest Moment in Westmin-ster Hall.

And is not this to give Occasion to those who are ready enough to seek Occasion, not only to dishelieve, but to repreach and vilifie our most holy Religion? Is it strange, if sagacious Deists ridicule the Christian Priesthood; insult a Character and an Office so surreptitiously obtained; and treat all their pretended Zeal about Doctrines and Truth as most nauseous Grimace! The Temptation is exceeding strong: and no Wonder it has had a very powerful Effect.

And here, my Lord, might I be indulged, I would beg Leave for a Remark on the extreme Vanity and Inutility, not to fay the prolific Mischief, of thus demanding Subfcriptions to human Articles and Forms:

C And

And to express Astonishment, that a Measure fo palpably absurd should have gained for so long a time so deep a Footing in the Church.

The Holy Scriptures your Lordship, and all Protestant Divines acknowledge to be a Perfect Rule of Faith: In them all needful and important Doctrines are fo plainly revealed, in Words dictated by the HOLY GHOST, that no fincere Person can possibly mistake concerning them, so as dangerously to err. Subscription, therefore, to these Scriptures is all that the Interest of Truth and of Religion doth really require. Now, should any Man upon Earth, or any Body of Men, take upon them to draw up Articles and Formula's of Faith, in Words different from the holy Scriptures, and to propose them as a Rule of Faith or a Test of Truth to others; what, my Lord, is the real Nature, or the proper Language of fuch an Action? Is it not plainly this; that he thinks himself able to define the Doctrines of Revelation in apter and more proper Terms than those of the Holy Ghost? Does he not in Effect say, that the great Truths of Religion, as they stand revealed in the Scriptures (in Words of which not Man's Wisdom, but which the Wisdom

Wisdom of GOD dictated) are not so distinctly and clearly expressed as Man's Wisdom, (yea, as his own Wisdom) is able to express them? And is not this, my Lord, prefumptuoufly to set himself up as a Corrector of the HOLY GHOST? to declare himself capable of mending the Revelation? and to profess himfelf authorised to dictate to the Faith of others, and to interpret the Scriptures for them?

Will it be faid, - But crafty and corrupt Men pervert the Words of the Holy Ghoft, and skreen gross and dangerous Errors under scriptural Forms. Let it be faid: And will not crafty and corrupt Men as eafily pervert, and as lightly violate and break through all the Articles and Forms which buman Skill can devise, or human Prudence prescribe? Does not the plainest Reason and Nature of the Thing speak, that thus it will be? Has not the Experience of Fourteen Hundred Years put it beyond all Doubt? Will any Articles or Forms of Doctrine prove a Fence against a Man of an infincere and corrupt Heart, or keep him out of the Church? No: He will ever fwim with the stream; he will declare or subscribe any

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Thing,

Thing, as his worldly Interest directs. No, my Lord, it is Men of Virtue and Integrity only, your Lordship well knows, that can possibly be affected here: it is Men of Principle and Conscience only, that these Subscriptions are ever capable of keeping out of the Church: So that, if rightly confidered, it is not in their Nature to be the least Guard against Error, nor the least Security to Truth. And when withal it is remembred, how in all Ages of the Church they have been most mischievously employed by the several Parties of Christians as they alternately prevailed! What Wrecks they have made of Conscience! What Sacrifices of Integrity to human Ignorance and Pride! What Engines they have proved in the Hands of the Rulers of the Darkness of this World to torture and oppress good Men, and to exalt and aggrandize the Bad! - Scarce any Thing can be more amazing than that a Measure so notoriously preposterous and absurd; a Measure so directly tending to bring Corruption into the Church, and to keep Integrity and Conscience out; should ever have been patronized, and even vehemently urged, by Men, unquestionably both wife and good.

What

What has been above suggested with Reference to Subscriptions to Articles of Religion, is it not, my Lord, in great Measure applicable to the Declaration of unseigned Assent and Consent to ALL and EVERY THING contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common-Prayer, which every Clergyman is obliged, in the most solemn Manner, to make! That there are a Variety of Things contained in that Book, which a great Number of the Clergy, of distinguished Virtue and Sense, consider as highly censurable, and wish earnestly to have reformed, your Lordship, it is presumed, and the World cannot but know. [e]

But

[e] The Order for Reading in public Worship the apocryphal Romances of Tobit, Bell and the Dragon—Sponsors introduced to the Exclusion of the Parents—The Questions put to the Insant, and the Answers expected from it, in the Office of Baptism—The authoritative Absolution and Forgiveness of all Sin, directed to be pronounced in the Visitation of the Sick.—The Expressions of strong Hope of the Happiness after Death of some of the vilest of Men in the Office for Burial—The Creed called Athanasius's; with the dreadful Sentence of Damnation; most certain, inevitable, everlasting Damnation; upon every Soul of Man that doth not thoroughly believe it—Vid. Candid Disquisitions. Appeal to the Common Sense of all Christian People, &c.

But this Affent and Confent, which the Law requires of them, obliges not to the bare Use only (though to use Forms in Divine Worship which in one's Conscience are believed to be not agreeable to the Divine Will, and which are apprehended to give wrong and injurious Representations of the great Things of Religion, feems absolutely repugnant to that Reverence of the DEITY which is effential to his rational and acceptable Worship) but this Assent and Consent, I say, obliges not to a bare Use only (as the Parliament itself, after a solemn Debate expressly determined) but to an Approbation, as well as Use, of the Things contained in that Book. [f] Accordingly, they are not only to declare, but to subscribe with their Hands, That the Common-Prayer-Book contains nothing in it contrary to the Word of GOD. [g]

Now whether the Clergy's giving, in this folemn Manner, unfeigned Assent and Consent to Things, which, it is notorious, many, if not most, of the wisest and most serious greatly

[[]f] Vid. An Extract from the Journal of the House of Lords. Calamy's Life of Baxter; Vol. I. pag. 205. And second Defence, pag. 119.

[g] Canon XXXVI.

greatly disapprove, does at all magnify their Character; is for the Honour of Christianity; or of any service to the Cause of Virtue and Truth—rather, whether it has not had, and must not necessarily have, a contrary very pernicious and satal Effect?— is with all Humility submitted to your Lordship's serious Consideration.

Infidelity gains Ground: loofe and immoral Principles spread dangerously among all Ranks: Foundations feem to shake: The Generality of Mankind, glad to be fet free from the Restraints of Religion, have an Ear always open to what can plaufibly be faid to weaken it's Authority, and to difcredit Revelation. Should the Conduct of it's Ministers give Ground for strong Presumption, that, amidst all the Zeal and Solemnity of external Appearances, they think lightly of these Things themselves; and subscribe and declare, not according to the real Sense and Judgment of their own Mind, but as worldly Interest, or Party, or Perferment invite - What Wonder, my Lord, if Men of unsettled Principles, or of vicious and bad Hearts, catch greedily at the Occasion, and pour out all their Stores of Wit and Ridicule,

cule, of Contempt and Execration on them; rave with little Referve against Priests and their Crast; call Religion a Cheat; and plunge into the deepest Horrors of Scepticism and Insidelity!

What Wonder, "if it brings in fuch " Diffoluteness and Contempt of Principle "in the higher Part of the World (as his " good Lordship above observes) and such " profligate Intemperance and Fearlesness of " committing Crimes, in the lower, as " must, if this Torrent of Impiety stop " not, become abfolutely fatal." Finally, what wonder, to hear the People trifling with Damnation and mutual Curfes in the Streets, when thirteen Times a Year they hear their Leaders in Religion trifling (much worse than trifling) with them in their solemn Offices in the Church! It is certainly, my Lord, Matter of very ferious Doubt, whether all the Curses and Damnations, which are wantonly poured out by the Army, the Navy, and the lower Classes of Mankind, are really more offensive to Almighty GOD, or attended with greater Guilt, or more threaten to draw down divine Displeasure upon the Land, than those which are denounced

nounced folemnly by the standing Order of the CHURCH [a].

The unhappy Divisions, under which the Christian Church labours, the Seets and Separations, into which it is split, are, doubtless, to be considered as greatly prejudicial to the Cause of Christianity, and as another stall Occasion of the Growth of Insidelity. May I be permitted, my Lord, to expostulate freely on this Head; and to enquire—whether your Lordship has not here also a great Deal to apprehend from the Trial of a future Day.

It is a Sentiment of great Weight, with which his Lordship of London, in his late excellent Sermons [b], presses Unbelievers, extremely applicable to the present Subject—" The Case betwixt your Lordships, and those Fellow-Christians you reject, must be once more argued before the Judgment Seat of God. Do you reject them because—" Consider well. Is this a Reason that will justifie you to the Face of God?

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[[]a] Vid. Article IX. and XVIII. Canon. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—And the Athanafian Creed.

[[]b] Discourse I. Page. 33.

The Power of Ordination, or of sending forth Ministers to officiate in the Christian Church, is considered as a Trust committed solely to your Lordships, by CHRIST the suppreme PASTOR; committed to your Lordships, exclusive of all others; A Trust, my Lord, of a Nature extremely important: upon the right Discharge of which the Interest of that Church, which be bath purchased with his own Blood; its Instruction and Growth in Knowledge and Goodness, very greatly depends. A Trust, therefore, most surely, to be accounted for with great Strictness to Him the supreme PASTOR, from whom it was received.

But, suppose, my Lord, it should then be asked, as there is the highest Reason to apprehend it will be asked ———" How was it that "you refused to commit this Ministry to any," but to those who would subscribe and declare "unfeigned Assent to certain Articles and "Forms, which you knew to be no Doc-"trines nor Parts of my Religion! Had "you Authority from God to put this Yoke" upon the Neck of my Disciples, and thus "to limit this Trust! Were you not con-"vinced that by this Limitation you ex"cluded from the Christian Ministry many" saithful

" faithful and worthy Persons; Men capable of great Service, and duely qualified for it, according to my Law, prescribed in the Scripture Canon? — By what Authority, then, or by what Law did you deprive the Christican Church of the Ministrations of these Persons, and them of the Opportunity of ministring therein?"

In that critical and awful Moment, my Lord, will it be sufficient to reply, (yet what else can be replied!)——It was by the Authority of the Civil Magistrate, and by the Act of Uniformity, which commanded us not to receive them, to either the Christian Ministry or Communion, but upon Terms of their devising: in Obedience to that Authority we rejected them from both——

With what a Look of Indignation will fuch a Plea be received by the furrounding Army of Martyrs; who nobly facrificed their Lives, rather than facrifice their Conficience to the Authority of the Civil Magiftrate! And how fevere a Frown must it draw from the Face of the Judge!——
"Did the Civil Magistrate die for you?" were you baptized into his Name; or refudeemed by his Blood? Can the Civil MaDO 2 "gistrate"

" gistrate now save you, or give you Admis-" fion into the Kingdom of Heaven? He " gave you, indeed, the Honours and Emolu-"ments of his Kingdom: and for these you " paid him Homage, the Homage of Con-" science, by acknowledging his Authority to " make Laws in my Kingdom; and by im-" pofing, at his Command, fuch Terms of "Ordination, and of Communion in the " Christian Sacraments, as I never injoined: "And thus to the notorious Impeachment " of my Authority, to the Injury of my " Disciples, and to the dividing of my Church, "you publickly rejected those whom you "knew, or might have known, that I bo-" noured and received. And verily, insomuch " as ye did it to these MY BRETHREN, ye " did it unto me - Was it not my ex-" press Command that you should call no " Man upon Earth, MASTER; that you should "acknowledge no Authority in Matters of " Religion but that of JESUS CHRIST! Was " not this Authority a Prerogative, a Glory, " given in Reward of my meritorious Death? " Is not the LAMB that was flain, and is not "He ALONE, worthy to receive this Honour? "But by submitting to another Sovereign in "Things

"Things pertaining to Religion, and en-

" forcing his Laws to the Exclusion of my

" Servants from the Christian Ministry and

"Church, to that Sovereign has your Alle-

" giance been unworthily transfered - See,

" if he can now reward the Homage you

" have paid him! — Whoever thus feeks to

« (πειθω) obey and please Men, he is not the

" Servant of CHRIST: Gal. i. 10." ---

The Brethren, my Lord, whom you reject, have lodged their Appeal before a fupreme Court: there you are to appear with them, and the Cause is to be reheard — Confider well: (to resume the Words of the good Bishop) Are the Reasons on which you now reject them such as will be sufficient to justifie you to the Face of God?

Being entered so far into this important Subject, will your Lordship permit me to advance a Step farther, and to observe—

That it is a mighty Prejudice, with some Men of Sense and Consideration, against CHRISTIANITY, that, as it stands exhibited in our public Forms, and the Rituals of the Church, it carries in it what they think, at least, what Unbelievers think, plain Marks of Imposture; violent and strong Suspicions,

that it could not possibly come from God. For it gives to all its Clergy such high and transcendent *Powers*, as a God of infinite Wisdom can never be supposed to give; *Powers*, which set the *Clergy* far above all Kings and Potentates of this World; which make it not the *Duty* only, but the *Interest* of Princes to bow down before them; and of the People to bring Presents, and to lick the Dust at their Feet.

CHRISTIANITY, my Lord, as it is profeffed and practifed by your Lordship, imparts to all it's Bishops a Power to give the HOLY GHOST: and to all its Priests, through your Lordships Hands, it gives AUTHORITY either to FORGIVE, OF RETAIN the Sins Men commit against the MAJESTY and Laws of Heaven. Sin, Divines have taught us, is ever to be confidered as the greatest of all Evils; far more to be dreaded than Sickness, Poverty, Pain or Death. This appears to have been the general Sentiment of Mankind, in all Ages of the World. Accordingly, what Sacrifices have not Men made! what Penances submitted to! what Pilgrimages performed! to obtain Forgiveness of their Crimes; readily

readily offering up, not Hecatombs of Beasts only and Rivers of Oyl, but even their own beloved Children, the Fruit of their Body, for the Sin of their Soul. Now this sin, the Object of Men's so just and so direful Apprehension, there is not a Priest your Lordship ordains, but you give him full Power and Authority from God, even in the Name, of the HOLY TRINITY, either to forgive, or to retain: And to qualifie him for so vast a Trust, that he may exert properly this important Power, (for which nothing less can suffice) you give him the HOLY GHOST.

Receive the HOLY GHOST — Whose Sins THOU dost forgive, they are forgiven: and whose Sins THOU dost retain, they are retained: in the Name of the FATHER, of the SON, and of the HOLY GHOST. Amen.

These are the stupendous Powers, my Lord, with which your Lordship invests, and sends forth into the World, every Priest you ordain. And in Consequence of these Powers, in the Visitation of the Sick, upon the Person's confessing, and desiring Absolution, the Priest is directed to pronounce, as from the Mouth of Almighty God, this solemn Sentence of REMISSION.

By the Authority committed unto me, I Absolve thee from all thy sins; in the Name of the father, and of the son, and of the holy ghost.

The Pope, who is, I apprehend, the first Clergyman upon Earth who claims to himfelf this Power; and from and through whom all Clergymen, who assume it, must acknowledge it derived; his Holiness, I say, supposing him possessed of this Power, most rightly demands Homage of all secular Potentates, and declares himself prince of all the Kings of the Earth: And all Potentates and People, who acknowledge this Power, most rightly pay the Ceremony of the Stirrup and the Slipper, and bow with Veneration before their Lord God, the Pope. [h]

But this Power, my Lord, which gives the Pope this Preheminence over all Princes (and which gives it most justly, if really possessed) is the very same (my Lord, I repeat it, the very same) which your Lordship declares yourself to give to every Priest you ordain. For the Power to forgive or to retain the Sins of Men, is the very same as to have the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven; either to open

[[]b] This Title he assumes, and it is publickly given him.

open or to shut its Gates. If therefore your Lordships, the Bishops, do, as you most solemnly profess, give this transcendent Power; you really constitute so many Delegates and high Commissioners from Heaven; and authorise them to dispense its Pardons, or its Curses amongst Men. And what Reverence or Revenue will any Man, who loves his Soul, think too great to be given to such Characters as these! [k]

But if THIS, my Lord, be Christianity—is it any Wonder that Christianity is ridiculed, is despised, is railed at, and revised with very little Reserve? But is not THIS, my Lord, Christianity (I appeal to your Lordship's impartial Judgment, and to that of the whole World) is not THIS Christianity, as it stands exhibited in the public Forms, and in the constant Practice of a certain Church?

May I be permitted to add — But if to a Judgment of the greatest Candor there appears strong Reason to presume, that their E Lordships

[k] This Doctrine, if believed by the Laiety, ought to bring them at the Priests Feet; as the Ambassadors of Palermo at the Feet of Pope Martin IV. repeating thrice these Words—Thou that takest away the Sins of the World, have Mercy upon us!

Lordships, the Bishops of that Church, KNOW that they have no Power from Almighty GOD to give the Holy Ghost, at the very Time that they are professing, with great Solemnity, to give him; And, that they have no Authority from the facred Trinity to invest the Priests they ordain with Ability to forgive, or to retain the Sins of Men, at the very Time that, in that great NAME, they are pretending to impart it to them; And finally, That the Priest, at the very Time that, in the Name of the HOLY TRINITY, he is authoritatively absolving a Man from the Guilt of ALL HIS SINS, knows in his own Conscience, that he has no Authority from GOD at all to absolve him from any one Sin; If to a Judgment of the greatest Candor, my Lord, there appears Reason thus to think - What Idea must Men form of the RELIGION of such Actions and fuch Characters as these! What Sentiments and Reflections must naturally arise, when one sees their Lordships stand forth, in the Presence of Almighty GOD, and before Angels and Men professing to confer Gifts, and to impart spiritual and transcendent Powers, if conscious, at the very Time, that the whole Solemnity is mere Parade,

and that they have no Ability at all to give them! What marvel if, in the Indignation fuch a Sight must inspire, CHRISTIANITY be abhorred by Persons, already not prejudiced in its Favour, or at all kindly disposed to it; and treated as an errant Cheat; and its Ministers as Impostors, sent out with Mocknowers to terrify, to delude, and to enslave the Souls of Men!

But Christianity, GOD be praised, Scripture-Christianity is quite free from this Reproach. A Power to forgive or to retain Sins, it gave only to the Twelve Apostles, the Founders of the Christian Church; and, to qualify them for this Truft, they were actually inspired and filled with the HOLY GHOST; they had the Gift of discerning Spirits; could miraculoufly fmite incorrigible Offenders with Difeases or Death, as they did Elymas the Sorcerer; Ananias and Sapphira; and thus retained or bound their Sins upon them: And they had Power also miraculously to cast out Devils, and to heal all Manner of Diseases, and thus forgave or released Men from the Penalty of their Sins.

But as this Power, fince the Apostolic Age, is ceased, (by all Protestants acknowledged to

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be ceased) from the Church; and nothing but the *miraculous* Operation of the HOLY GHOST can possibly impart it, or qualify a Person for it; How strange beyond Expression, that amidst the great Piety and Learning, which its keenest Adversaries must confess to subsist in the Church, a Pretension so extravagant, not to say profane, should still maintain a Place!

What adds, my Lord, exceedingly to the Strangeness of the Case, is; that this Form of Ordaining Priests — "Receive the HOLY "GHOST — Whose Sins thou forgivest, they are "forgiven and —" was never used, never known in the Christian Church for the first Thousand Years; was never attempted to be introduced till the Eleventh or Twelsth Century: which every one knows to be a Period of the deepest Darkness, Stupidity and Oppression the Church ever felt.

Morinus, a learned Priest, [1] has published Sixteen of the most antient Rituals, or Forms of Ordination used in the Church, from the earliest Ages of Christianity in which

^[1] De Ordin. Sacr. See a Vindication of the Ordination of the Church of England, by Bishop Burnet, Printed 1688.

which any fuch are found. In the feveral Changes and Additions under which these Forms have successively past, is seen, how the Spirit of Superstition gradually wrought: Every Age adding some ridiculous Rite, or extravagant Claim, to the Inventions of the former, till it grew to the present enormous Mass in the Roman Pontisical.

But it is extremely observable, my Lord, that in not one of the first Fifteen, (from the Fifth to the Twelfth Century) doth the Form now used - " Receive the HOLY GHOST, whose Sins &c." appear. It is in the last only, the Sixteenth, (which Morinus takes to be but about 300 years old) which assumes to itself this Power, yea amidst the Pride and Intoxication of this corruptest State of the Church, there feems to have fo much Sense and Modesty remained, as to make it boggle at a Claim fo extravagant as this: For the learned Priest observes, that in two other Pontificals, of the same Age, this Form - Receive the HOLY GHOST, &c. was not found.

And is this extravagant Pretenfion, my Lord, which the Church of Rome, amidst all its Pride and Wantonness of Superstition,

from the Fifth to the Twelfth Century, never prefumed to make, now openly avowed and adopted by our Church! This Plant, which fprung up from the most dreggy and polluted State which even the Papacy ever saw; is it not only received into this enlightened, this reformed, this noble Part of the Christian Vineyard, but here suffered to take Root, to flourish greatly, and to grow! May god in Mercy awaken a Spirit of Integrity and Fortitude in all whom it may concern: and wipe from the Christian Name the deep Scandal and Reproach it unrighteously suffers!

Is there no Room, my Lord, to apprehend the Displeasure of Almighty God at the representing Christianity in so injurious a Light? were the Men of Beth-shemeth smitten with Death for looking presumptuously into the Ark; [m] and Uzza for stretching out his Hand to support it; [n] and Ananias and Sapphira for lying to the HOLY GHOST? [o] And can the Name of God, and the ever-blessed Trinity; and the Doctrines, the Rites and Sacraments of CHRISTIANITY; be trisled with, and profaned,

[[]m] I Sam. vi. 19. [n] 2 Sam. vi. 7. [o] Acis v. 5.

faned, and prostituted to Purposes of worldly Interest and Ambition, without Danger of Divine Resentment? Is there not a Time coming, when HEAVEN will visit for these Things? [p]

The Signs of the Times seems strongly to prognosticate some approaching great Events. Christianity is now passing a strict Examination: it shuns not, but invites the most critical Search. The Consequence of this Search, there is little Question, will be, that Superstition must totter; and that all Claims and Pretensions of a spiritual Kind, not founded on Truth, nor supported by Right, must fall before the Axe laid at the Root. But, whilst the Tares are plucking up, there is Danger lest the Wheat be also destroyed with them.

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[[]p] It was the Complaint of the late excellent Bishop Burnet, (and are there many others, no doubt, of my Lords the Bishops who can fincerely make the same,) that the EMBER WEEKS were the Burden and Grief of his Life; and that the Things that he was then called to see and to perform, with Regard to the Candidates who came to be ordained, did often tear his Heart, and pierced his Soul, and made him cry out, Oh that I had the Wings of a Dove! Pastoral Care. Preface to the third Edition.

The Freedom of Thinking in which the present Age glories, is, indeed, diffipating apace the Charm of spiritual Sorcery, by which the Understandings and Consciences of the former were enthralled: But it is too natural to the human Mind to run into Extremes; and having broke from the Chains of gloomy Superstition, to rush headlong into the Wilds of disconsolate Infidelity. Into those desolate Wilds Multitudes of all Ranks, both in high and low Life, are feen crouding with Haste. And it seems, my Lord, to require no Spirit of Prophecy to fay -WHITHER these Things tend! and what their End will be! A small Degree of Foresight feems fufficient to fee, that they hastily and directly tend to the utter Demolition, not only of the present ecclefiastical System, but of all established Forms and Offices of Religion; -That the sceptical and loose Principles which fpread through the Land are the dangerous Artillery, which the Enemy is playing upon the High-places and the Strong-holds of the Church; that, therefore, Prudence strongly dictates, that we not only defert, but level, what are called the Outworks, which we know to be untenable; and call in every friendly Hand, to unite as one Body, in the common Defence.

It was, perhaps, with little less than a prophetic Spirit that a very learned and worthy Prelate has lately expressed his Wish, "That something was done to convince the World, that the Clergy of the Church are not averse to a Reformation of some Parts of her Public Service: Since, otherwise, they may give Offence by their Obstinacy and seeming Infallibility; and if a Storm should arise, may run a Risque of having the Tree torn up by the Roots, which they might have saved by a little Pruning." [p]

The Period, my Lord, seems near approaching, in which the Angel is commanded to thrust in his sharp Sickle, and to gather the Clusters of the Vine of the Earth (i.e. of the mundane or worldly CHURCH) because her Grapes are fully ripe. [q] A Disposition seems moving in all Nations around us, in Nations where it could least be expected to appear, to scrutinize and retrench the exorbitant Claims and Revenues of the CHUCRH;

[p] Essay on Spirit, Preface pag. 53. [9] Revel.

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and to demand some of the immense superfluous Wealth of that opulent Ally for the pressing Exigences of the STATE. And if in Countries where Popery reigns, in all its Rigor, these Retrenchments are made; what may not justly be expected in ANOTHER, where Dissoluteness and Want of Principle (as the pious Bishop above observes) spreads widely amongst the higher Ranks; whilst the lower are divided into numerous Sects, not zealoufly attached to the Pomp of the established Worship; and whilst the Emissaries from Rome are seducing Thousands into their Tents; all whose Power and Cunning will be exerted to the utmost, on the least inviting Occasion, to demolish the FORTRESS, whose Artillery hath feverely galled them, and upon whose Ruins they hope to raise their exploded Superstition to its antient Grandeur again.

Is there any more likely Way to procure a Lengthening of Tranquility than, as the Prophet advises, to break off Iniquity by Righteousness: to correct Mistakes; to supply Deficiencies; to remove the Rocks upon which the Integrity of Thousands hath been miserably wrecked; to demolish separating Walls; and to extend the Arms of the

Church, as wide as those of CHRIST and the Apostles were extended. That Church alone which is built upon this catholic and wide Bottom is like to stand firm, and to sustain the shock of rising Storms.

Having trespassed, I fear, too far upon your Lordship's Patience already, I add no more at present - But that as your Lordship has the Glory of standing in the first Rank of the Defenders of our boly Faith; and with irrefiftible Force hath pleaded the Cause of CHRISTIANITY against its avowed Enemies; fo there is a Service yet behind, to which GOD, and your Country, and the Interest of Religion feem loudly to call you forth. CHRISTIANITY, my Lord, lies bleeding of Wounds it hath received in the House of its Friends; wounds by far the most dangerous of any it suffers: There are few Perfons living more able than your Lordstip to close up these Wounds, and to apply an healing Hand. The high Reverence and Esteem in which your Lordship is justly held by all Ranks of the Clergy will give a Weight and Success to any falutary Counsels your Lordship may propose, not so easy to be obtained from any other Quarter. Through the

the Favour of Heaven, we are bleffed with a Government, which, there is Reason to believe, needs but to be petitioned by those who have the Administration of *spiritual Affairs* to ease them of any Grievances, to supply any Defects, and to alter or reform whatever in the present System may need to be reformed.

That your Lordship may have the unspeakable Satisfaction in Life, the Consolation at Death, and the Glory in a future State of having exerted with all the Resolution and Zeal of a Christian Bishop the great Power God hath given you — That when your Lordship shall soon stand (as it must, my Lord, be very soon) before the supreme PASTOR, to render an Account of your high Station in his Church, it may appear to your everlasting Honour, that you were ready, not to risque only, but even to sacrifice every worldly Interest, to rescue the Christian Name from the Reproach you saw it suffer — Prays with great Sincerity

Your Lordship's

most obedient, &c.

A CHRISTIAN.











